

FROM CRADLE TO CROWN.

"THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE RULES THE WORLD."

YOUNG AUSTRALIA,

personified by the many thousands of children who owe their health and strength to having been brought up on Arnott's Milk Arrowroot Biscuits (the health food of Federated Australia), send

GREETINGS TO THE KING,

WISHING HIM AND HIS ROYAL CONSORT LONG LIFE AND HAPPINESS.

IN SUNNY NEW SOUTH WALES TO-DAY
TEN THOUSAND CHILDREN SING
(WHO ARNOTT'S MILK ARROWROOT BISCUITS EAT),
"LONG LIVE OUR GRACIOUS KING."

MADE SPECIALLY FOR CHILDREN.

One of the most notable features in Arnott's Milk Arrowroot Biscuits is that they are specially made to suit the delicate digestive organs of children, and are widely recognised by medical men as the most suitable diet for young and old. Numbers of invalids and aged persons make them their sole food, and the most surprising and convincing testimony to their value is received from people of all ages and ranks. For old and young they are invaluable, but specially for children. All the milk used in the preparation of these truly valuable Children's Biscuits comes fresh and pure from Arnott's Large Farm of 2000 acres on the Hunter River, where the choicest cattle only are kept under the strictest inspection and amongst the cleanliest and most healthy surroundings. This alone is of great importance in the manufacture of these biscuits. The best proof of the value of Arnott's Milk Arrowroot Biscuits is that over Two Thousand Mothers have sent the portraits of their children to him at his Newcastle Factory, thanking him for the benefits received from their use. Many hundreds of these portraits, giving names and addresses of senders, have appeared in the columns of the Sydney and country press, and many more hundreds will appear during the year. Such proofs as these should dispel all doubts as to the value of these Biscuits.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

"ARNOTT'S"

MILK ARROWROOT BISCUITS.

RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Thousands of mothers and hundreds of medical men are at the present time using and recommending Arnott's Milk Arrowroot Biscuits as a Food for Children, and they are also being extensively used and highly valued as a strengthening and satisfying diet for aged persons, and for all who are unable to digest ordinary food. Analysis has proved them to be of exceptional purity and of great dietetic and medicinal worth. The growth and healthy development of the young body is materially assisted by their consumption, and the decay occurring in old people is arrested. Wherever there are children, wherever there are invalids, wherever there are aged people, Arnott's Milk Arrowroot Biscuits should be used. For breakfast and supper they form a light and delicious repast, simply requiring boiling water to be poured on them, and a little sugar added. A tin of them should be kept in every home, so that the Little Folks may Grow Strong and Keep Well. If tried for a few months, a vast improvement will be found to take place in the health and physique of your children. They will be found a fattening, strengthening diet for young and old. It is absolutely necessary when buying Milk Arrowroot Biscuits to Ask for "Arnott's!" and to Look for Arnott's Name.

TO MAKE THEM GROW STRONG

THEY KEEP

CHILDREN

WELL

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN

ARNOTT'S

THEY MAKE

CHILDREN

STRONG.

DELICIOUS AND STRENGTHENING

MILK ARROWROOT BISCUITS.

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO GIVE THE BISCUITS.

For very Young Children rub the biscuits very lightly on a clean nutmeg grater, or crush very fine and sieve through a sieve, mix carefully with boiling water, stirring well, and give through feeding bottle or by spoon. As there is milk in them, it is not advisable to add it. In the case of young and delicate children, it is better to give only half a biscuit every two hours than a larger quantity less often. For Older Children, pour boiling water on biscuits as they are, and give by spoon. A good way is to put a saucer over the cup or basin in which the biscuits are placed to soak until they swell out, leaving no water. Later on, children can have them either whole or soaked, at home or at school. They will be found a fattening, strengthening diet for young and old.

AVOID IMITATIONS OF

"ARNOTT'S"

MILK ARROWROOT BISCUITS.

SPECIALLY NOTED FOR THEIR PURITY.

All of Arnott's Biscuits are famous, but amongst the numberless varieties which he places before a discriminating public none have achieved a reputation equal to his—Milk Arrowroots—which are prepared for the special use and nourishment of children. They have saved the lives of many hundreds of weakly children, to whom all other forms of nourishment were useless. They have brought happiness to numberless mothers whose lives have been made distressful by ailing children.

Under their beneficial influence the sick have regained health, the peevish have become contented, smiles have taken the place of tears, and homes once full of unrest and worry have become little paradises of peaceful content! Thousands of mothers know the value of these marvellous biscuits, and from all parts of our State testimonials are sent thanking Mr. Arnott, of Newcastle, for the benefits received by the children who have been brought up on them.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!

AN HISTORIC TABLEAU.

That antique pile behold,
Where royal beads receive the sacred gold

According to China. These were not absolute reasons why a great military nation like England should defer the Coronation of a prince. The Majesty of the British Empire is in the front of the world, and the royal wish in such matters is law. But the date was fixed independently of whether the nation was at peace or not, though no one regrets that the war-cloud has lifted in the Far East and that the end of the war in South Africa has cleared the way for the day of our greatest national ceremony.

But another reason for the delay was to be found in the magnitude of the preparations for the event. Great Britain has not only the largest army in the world, but she does not often change its personal rulers, and the solemn act by which an English King is crowned according to the custom of his fathers is the last solemn act of his reign. It is not to be lightly contemplated. The Great Republics change their Presidents every four or six years, and the Emperor of Europe—Napoleon III., the Emperor of Germany—William I., and the Emperor of Austria—Francis Joseph, have had a number of coronations or witnessed a change of ruler or modification of the form of government in comparatively recent times. But the British monarchs have not changed since the past hundred years, and the late Queen was

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.



THE KING'S CHAMPION.

After this the doors again opened, the trumpets sounded a flourish again, and the King in complete armor, with plumed helmet, clad in complete armor, and wearing a sword and a shield, appeared on the balcony of the balcony of Wellington road on his right hand, and the Duke of Anglesley on his left. A Herald appeared and said: "I have the honor to announce to you that if any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay 'that the Monarch's right to the Crown,' there is his life at stake, and he shall be deemed a traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day he may choose." The Herald then said to the Champion: "I appoint thee to combat the iron gauntlet before him on the floor. Failing any acceptance of the challenge, the Herald raised the gauntlet, and said: 'I appoint thee to combat the Champion again.'"

In the middle of the Hall, and at the steps of the royal platform, this ceremony was repeated. There the King appeared, and the Champion, and the Duke of Anglesley, and the King in his armor, and the King said: "I appoint thee to combat the iron gauntlet before him on the floor. Failing any acceptance of the challenge, the Herald raised the gauntlet, and said: 'I appoint thee to combat the Champion again.'"

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Formerly there was many details, chief of a liturgical character, which, as will have been mentioned, are to-day omitted. After the Litany, the Communion service, and sermon the Oath of Allegiance, which is now omitted, was formerly regarded as an essential part of the ceremony. The King is anointed by means of a spoon on the head and hands from the anointment oil, which is then poured through the golden girdle hanging about the neck, four knights of the garter holding a canopy of cloth of gold over the head as the time. It is noteworthy that the ceremony of anointment is not mentioned in the coronation, is the only article of the regalia older than 1649, when the rest was broken up under the influence of the Puritans. The regalia of the coronation should never be used in turn the linen gloves, oil, crown, sceptre, chain, pall, mantle, sword and belt, robe of state or seal, and the Imperial mantle. Then the coronation is performed, the words being "per sanctum et beatum"—and the two representatives in the coronation of the coronation. After this follows the ceremonial of anointment. In the Coronation Chair of King Edward VI. the King is then crowned, the Bible presented, the benediction given, followed by the formal ex-

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the Sovereign's guests on such an occasion, our countrymen would be the greatest of the great. The Viceroy, as represented by his Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Edmund Barton, M.P., one of the Australian-born; and the Right Honourable Sir John Seddon, M.P., one of the New Zealand in the like official positions, Sir Wilfrid Laurier worthily represents another Canadian. A picturesque touch of Orientalism is added by the presence of the Maharajah of Mysore, a princely prince from India. From many an isolated outpost of the sea, or centre of commerce under the flag, or smaller colony there are gathered many of the representatives of the Empire, and the flag of South Africa will be present as the living symbol of the beginning of a new order of things, and the unquestioned dominance of British rule in the world. The Viceroy, the Prime Minister, and the Viceroy of Imperial Britain, when distant satrapies and provinces are represented by their governors, and provinces and subject-kingdoms send their representatives, will be the most numerous of the guests. I recorded anything like this, and among the many picturesque and significant incidents surrounding this national act to see at least nothing so stirring and so significant as the representation of the Empire which this moment of the Coronation with its spectators and delegations

[illegible]

was not allowed to interfere with the plan already made by the court by the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Land. Dean Stearny, who accompanied him on his tour, has left upon record the high opinion he formed of the Prince's character. "It is impossible," says the dean, "to form too high an estimate of his worth, and to be constantly with him brings out his noble qualities as a man of nature and person." I am more and so struck by the amiable and endearing qualities of Prince."

MARRIAGE.

Shortly after his return from the Holy Land, Prince was formally betrothed to Princess Alexandra of Russia, and the public announcement of the engagement took place at the Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg on the evening of the 19th inst. The wedding took place on March 10, 1893, at George's Chapel, Windsor—being the first time since Henry VIII., when placed in 1527, that England had seen such a royal nuptial ceremony. The prince and princess were married in the presence of the British monarch and queen, through connecting their hands with a ring, as they saw their brother, who was called the bridegroom, and their mother-in-law, who was called the bride.

HIS SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

"Is it a boy?" asked the great Dukes of Wellington at Buckingham Palace on November 9, 1841, when the news in accordance with custom brought the newborn child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The answer was a loud and cheerful shout: "A boy!" The State were assembled. When in the previous year the Princess Royal was born there had been much disappointment; at the sex of the new arrival, both the Duke and the Duchess of Cambridge, in the succession to the Throne in the troublous times expected to be confirmed in the male line. Thus the Duke roared, the anxiety of the nation was allayed, and the Duke of Cambridge, who had been the nurse replied with what she doubtless regarded as becoming dignity, "It is a Prince, your Grace," and was generally shared when the news was made public. The Duke took to his bed, and the Duchess lay in his nurse's arms he was Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, a boy, a boy, a boy. A month later he was of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha. A month later he was created by patent Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, the Queen declaring in this document that she was "gladly and willingly" to give him the dukedom "by giving him with a sword, by putting him on his knees, and a gold ring on his fingers and also by delivering a gold rod into his hand, that she would give him the dukedom of Cornwall and those parts." If all this were really done, surely no month-old baby had such curious and valuable toys.

The young Prince was christened at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Albert Edward, after his father and his mother's father. The ceremony, which took place on January 25, 1842, was a most imposing function. He was baptised in the name of gold, the gold being the name of the Prince's godfather—Frederick William, King of Prussia, grand uncle of the Emperor William of Germany; Antonette, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Albert's stepmother; Alexandra, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, his mother-in-law; Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, father of the present Duke, the Queen's uncle; Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Albert's brother; and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen's brother-in-law. The christening, George IV.'s great gold punch bowl being used for the last time filled with its complement of 36 dozen bottles of mulled claret. The festivities generally cost the great sum of £200,000.

"I wonder very much," wrote the Queen to her uncle, Leopold, King of the Belgians, "who my nephew is. I hope he is a very good boy, and that he will be a great blessing to his far-away people. I am sure that he will be a great blessing to his far-away people, and I am sure that he will be a great blessing to his far-away people."

Besides the public appearances mentioned above it is noteworthy that the Prince paid his first visit to the House of Lords in 1804 on the occasion of the declaration of war against Russia. The next year he accompanied his father to the Franco-British army in which country he has always been as popular as any foreign Prince could be. He was confirmed in 1808, in which year he became of age to succeed to the throne, and soon after he went for a walking tour through the South of Ireland, taking up his residence on his return in White Lodge, Richmond Park, near Windsor. He has been in the country of Wales since the Princess of Wales. About this time he visited the C. Antist, travelling incognito as Baron Bessford, journeying in Italy, where he had an audience of the Pope, and in Spain.

Soon, however, the Prince was to extend his acquaintance with the world, and to set the example which he has followed so successfully ever since. The news and their future sovereignty. Canada had distinguished herself by sending a contingant—

The 100th Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment, who took part in the latter conflict, and the Queen named her. In acknowledgment of this, the Queen reputed the Prince as her representative to visit Canada, at 40 years later she was to depict his son to the people of Canada. It was a fitting recognition of her appreciation of the loyalty of the daughter of a Statesman on a similar occasion. In 1930 the Prince of Wales, attended by the Duke of Newcastle, set out for America. Received everywhere with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty and affection, the Prince engaged in several public functions, including the laying of Lawrence at Montreal and the laying of the foundation-stone of the Parliament House at Ottawa.

On September 20 his duties as representative of the Crown were continued in Washington, D.C., where he was received as a private capacity that great country which, as he said, "claims with us a common ancestry and in whose progress every Englishman feels a common interest."

His reception in France, Belgium and Holland was rewarded as heartily as the Prince of Wales had been received in Canada, one of the newspapers remarking that he might consider himself a "lucky fellow," because of the universal popularity and democracy. His visit to the town of George Washington confirmed his popularity in the States. "Before this humble town," wrote the "Times" representative, "the Prince of Wales stood uncovered. It is as if something on the visit, far there is something grandly

It was originally proposed that on June 27, of the day following the Coronation, there should be a Royal procession or pageant through the city, the object being to allow as many people as possible to enjoy the historic sight. Even if the King had maintained his health this would have been a severe strain on him, and it was felt that the possibility of his proceeding day, and nobody will have been surprised to learn that the proposal has been abandoned in view of the existing circumstances. Thus the citizens of London are deprived of the magnificent ceremony of which the world have been deprived of a spectacle which would have lived in their memories. The King, as was arranged, was to start from Buckingham Palace at 11.15, and would have been accompanied by the Queen, who has gone past Constitution Hill, where Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse and killed, and where several stanzas were made on the King of Queen Victoria. The procession would pass Hyde Park Corner, with the Marble Arch, and so on to the Mall, and would be famous of the world's thoroughfares, Piccadilly. On through St. James's-street into Pall Mall, with its statue of William III., and thence to Trafalgar Square, where the statue of Napoleon stands, and on to the services of the greatest of sailors. The procession would have passed through the Strand, with its historic buildings, and so on to Fleet-street, where the statue of the Duke of Wellington stands, and on to the dome is fully recorded, and from which advice has been given which has modified the destiny of the nation. Passing Ludgate Hill and Chancery, the procession would have passed through the Strand, and on to London's civic life, of London's magnificent nobility, and of the country's profuse charity. Thence across London Bridge and through the Borough, and on to the Tower of London, the New Quarter, and the Duke of York's Column, and so to the House of Parliament.

After his return from America the Prince resumed his studies, and towards the end of 1861, the last year of the Prince Consort's life, he accompanied his parents on a visit to Ireland. In the same year, in the course of a visit to Germany, he for the first time met Princess Alexandra of Denmark, for whom, his father noted, he conceived a "warm liking." The dotage of his mother, however, in December, 1861, was such that he was not permitted to marry, and he was not allowed to interfere with the arrangements made for a tour by the Prince of Wales of the Holy Land. Dean Stanley, who accompanied him on this tour, has left upon record the high opinion he formed of the Prince's character. "It is impossible," writes the Dean, "not to like him, and to be constantly with him brings out his astonishing memory of names and persons. . . . I can more and more be struck by the amiable and endearing qualities of the Prince."

Shortly after his return from the Holy Land the Prince was formally betrothed to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and the public announcement of their engagement took place at the wedding held at St. George's Chapel, Windsor—being the first wedding that had taken place in the historic building since Henry I. was married in it in 1122. Queen Victoria was present in the Royal clove, and the ceremony was of a gorgeous character. Dr. Norman Macleod said that two things struck him much—"one was the whole of the royal princesses wedding, though they were all young ladies, and the other, the consoling the poor women with children, who were better off than their husbands."

EMPIRE.

The King's home is
his home—
in God's might,
world can shame
the Right.
He's away,
the world-wide one
as tho' there.

lonely place,
where
across hours
and ones none
ever
lost every—
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recover,
of some above,
love.

'Tis
King's crown.
I've met Lord
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of the Firm.

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A BARGAIN.
of Mike Melvin's

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'IMITATION THE

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 Jessie Bowmaker, B.A.: assistant secretary, Miss
 Clare Harper: hon. treasurer, Miss H. Caro, B.A.:
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 foundation of Sulpholine the English Skin Lotion—Advertised
 in all the leading magazines.

WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER obtained the only **GRAND**
 DIPLOMA OF HONOUR at the 1903 Exhibition.

mon, Ah had ter-ribb'll this-ret for you. So Ah
pit a cairidge in ma car-rine, an Ah crackle
wi' you Jew boys. 'Ye'll gie me a drink?' Ah
speeded. 'We'll nae gie ye a sup,' they say.
'Ah'll bring th' Brigade,' Ah says, 'An Ah'll
shoe ye, moreover.' So, by one way an th'ither
I got a drink, an' then another, an' sometime an
ther-d. Ah put it to th' Jew-laddies—twas
cheaper?' gie me three whuskeys than t' hae th'
whole Brigade comin' along this-ret—an' we not
knowin' whar th' Brigade might be. But they
thocht Ah was Johnny French, an less!

crease, with which they are often confounded. For, whereas a crest is always found resting on a wreath, or chaparral, or springing from a complete, a badge has no support of this kind, but is prominent in itself, and is not a part of any emblem constituting the badge, but not the crest of the Prince of Wales.

With regard to the coat which forms part and parcel of modern liveries, it is the modern form of the bunch of ribbons with which soldiers in bygone centuries were wont to "cock the hairs—on the top of their heads." In the ceremonial robes of the monarchs of Europe it is only the lateral servante of the rulers, of naval and military officers, and of those who are high in the service of the Crown who are entitled to

The comparative fighting powers of different animals can only be seen where they have actually been pitted against each other, and such encounters are not common, except where one forms the prey of the other. But there are sufficient instances of battles between rival carnivora to give material for an estimate. The bravest, and undoubtedly the fiercest fighter is our own bulldog or bull-dog. This is a proverbial opinion, and is quite

and suffered very little itself.

Lookers-on are perhaps apt to underrate the physical effort which any kind of fighting at close quarters involves. Two timber-porters were having a quiet but properly conducted "mill" in a street by the riverside, each with a second to "give him a knee," and a group of moderately interested spectators looking on. Some one suggested that a policeman should be fetched to stop this dangerous and disgusting fight. "Fight," said a critical onlooker, "why they ain't fighting fast enough to keep themselves warm." The

scale never elsewhere seen. Such combats do occur, but have seldom been witnessed, and still less frequently described. Two or three lions sometimes combine in such an attack, but from the remarks seen on buffalo it is probable that sometimes there is a single combat, for it can hardly be supposed that the buffalo could escape from more than one lion. The number of foot pounds of energy put into such a struggle must be something extraordinary. The efforts of a lion which can strike a man's arm from the shoulder and leave it hanging by a strip of skin, or which can carry it

length of its chain, is more efficient than a dog which, if it wishes to fight when tied up, always strains at the end of its leash. A bull or buffalo, which puts its head down to charge, is instantly pinned by a dog, which could not touch a male antelope; and a cat which takes up a strategic position under a waterbutt or in a thick hedge is a match for a pair of dogs thrice its size.

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